गया था तथा इसके उत्पादन को भी रोक दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसे ट्रैक्टरों के कारण किसानों को हुई हानि के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण और जांच पड़ताल करने का विचार रखती है जिससे उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति की व्यवस्था की जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा): (क) जी नहीं । माननीय सदस्य से प्राप्त सूचना को छोड़कर भारत सरकार को पंजाब ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड, चण्डीगढ़ द्वारा निर्मित सरताज ट्रैक्टर के बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में असफल होने की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । इस ट्रैक्टर की केन्द्रीय फार्म मशीनरी प्रशिक्षण तथा परीक्षण संस्थान बुदनी (म०प्र०) विभिन्न आर्द्रता और सतही अवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत दूमट मिट्टी में जांच की गई। परीक्षण के परिणामों से इसकी कार्य-निस्पत्ति सन्तोषजनक पाई गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shrimp catch

1368. SHRI B. KRISHNA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the existing annual capacity of shrimp catch by the existing deep sea fishing fleet in India;

(b) what are the appropriate annual catch by this fleet of shrimp;

(c) what are the reasons for any difference between existing capacity and actual shrimp catch; and

(d) whether there is over-capacity in deep sea shrimp trawlers and mechanised boats fishing for shrimp?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Deep Sea Fishing Fleet and mechanised trawlers in India have no separate capacity for shrimp catch. The fish-hold is utilised for storing both shrimp and fish. The annual capacity of commercial deep sea fishing fleet is estimated to be around 30,000 tonnes.

(b) Out of the estimated (1984-85) 2.07 lakh tonnes of prawn catch, about 1 per cent is constributed by the commercial deep sea fishing fleet.

(c) The fish hold capacity of the commercial deep sea fishing fleet is being utilised for non-shrimp catch as well.

(d) No, Sir.

Production of fertilizers in the country

1369. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of fertilizers expected to be produced during the current financial year;

(b) whether the production will be adequate to meet the needs of the country;

(c) the manner in which Government propose to meet the shortage in production of fertilizers; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to increase the production of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The production of fertilizers during the year 1985-86 is targetted at 44.15 lakh tones of Nitrogen and 13.19 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The gap between demand and indigenous production of fertilizers is met through imports.

(d) A major programme has been undertaken to increase the production of fertilizers in the country. As a part of this programme, many new fertilizer plants have been taken on hand, to substantially add to the fertilizer capacity already under installation. These measures would help augment the indigenous production of fertilizers considerably.

Survey and Investigation in storage reservoir sites by the National Water Development Agency

1370. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Water Development Agency had recently undertaken any surveys and investigations in storage reservoir sites;

(b) whether the surveys have been completed;

(c) whether scheme of linking of Ganga and Cauvery has been abandoned; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The surveys are in progress.

(c) and (d) The proposal linking Ganga-Cauvery was found to be uneconomical and was, therefore, not pursued.

Distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates under the Rural Employment Programme

1371. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that additional quantity of one million tonne of foodgrains has been allocated for distribution at subsidised rates as part of payment of wages under the Rural Employment Programme;

(b) whether the workers would have the option of taking any quantity of wheat according to their need;

(c) whether earlier each worker was allowed the maximum of one kilogram per day at the subsidised rates; and

(d) if so, to what extent this measure would benefit the rural poor while providing an outlay for the surplus grain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At least 40 per cent of the wages of workers are required to be paid compulsorily in foodgrains.

(c) Earlier minimum of one kg. per manday of foodgrains were distributed to the workers at subsidized rates.

(d) More foodgrains at cheaper rates would enhance the real wages of the workers and ensure better nutrition.

1391. [Transferred to the 9th December 1985].